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# McGill Daily



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

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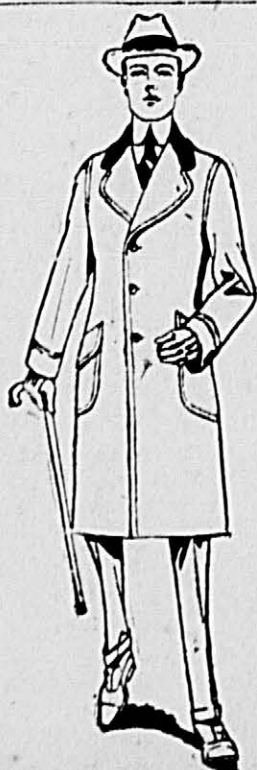
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## BOSTON HEARS CAUSES OF WAR

Sir William Peterson Raps the  
American Peace Societies.

### DEFENDS ENTRY INTO WAR

Boston Boot and Shoe Makers'  
Society Hear a Splendid  
Address.

A Boston newspaper says: Canada's unflinching determination to continue in the war and throw her whole available strength on the side of Great Britain for democracy, righteousness, humanity and freedom of the nations to live, each in its own way, was expressed by Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, at the 106th banquet of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club.

The vice-president of the club, Fred B. Rice, presided. "Canada," he said, in introducing the guest, "has come to be a billion-dollar country in respect to the volume of international trade, and it is significant that fully 37 per cent. of its export business is carried on with the United States, for Canada sells to us nearly \$150,000,000 worth of goods annually, and we in the United States sell to her more than \$400,000,000 worth. Could anything throw a stronger light on the intimacy between these two nations?"

"Our shoe manufacturers find a market in Canada every year for about \$3,000,000 worth of footwear, although they are sadly handicapped just now by the inequitable conditions governing the tariff systems of both countries.

"In other words, the United States gives an absolutely free market to Canadian shoe manufacturers and farmers, while our friends of the Dominion, in pursuance of their long-accepted policy of protection, have built up against us, including the recent war tax, a tariff wall of nearly 40 per cent. against our products. This is one of the many examples of how two neighboring and friendly countries ought not to maintain their tariff arrangements.

"I need not remind this audience that several of our leading American shoe manufacturing concerns have established branch factories in Canada, partly as a consequence of the unreciprocal tariff arrangement, and I am glad to say that these appear to have achieved at least a measurable success."

Sir William Peterson reminded his audience that the cause of the Allies was the cause of the United States, as well as of Great Britain and Canada. He was therefore surprised that none of the American peace societies—and he was a member of all of them—had dared to pronounce any judgment as to the horrors which had attended the conflict, even if they did not wish to pronounce judgment as to the influences which had brought it about.

As to the neutrality which had been so carefully imposed upon Americans from Washington, he pointed out that in spite of it, one had only to open an American newspaper to see what latitude was allowed in the United States to the expression of individual opinion. And if American citizens happened to be killed during a Zeppelin raid in England, he ventured to think Americans as a nation would take a less detached interest in some of the atrocious methods that were being practised in the war than they were now taking.

#### Britain's Motives Defended.

Sir William proceeded to outline the British case and to defend Great Britain from charges made as to her motives in entering the struggle.

"The war," he said, "raises the greatest issue in human history. The beginning of it was a tiger spring at the throat of freedom in Europe. No Government ever entered a war more reluctantly than England, and I know, for I was in London at the time. It was both honor and interest that took us into it. And the most distinct proof of the righteousness of our cause is the way in which Britain's overseas Dominions rallied to her support."

"It is a tremendous issue for Canada, but there are compensations for the sacrifices. Our great Dominion is gaining an added sense of unity through this war. Another compensation is the stimulating consciousness of Imperial unity. You don't hear now of the willingness of Canadians to help the Old Country. They have risen to a higher conception—they know that the existence of the Empire is at stake and that it is a fight for life itself."

"A third compensation is the quickened consciousness in individuals of public duty and public service. Canada has 120,000 men in Europe already—60,000 at the front and 60,000 in England waiting to be called. She is now preparing to send 120,000 more. And after the war Canada will be a different country. She is even now quickly preparing to readjust her life

## PROF. McLEOD'S OPINION

Prof. C. H. McLeod, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, was yesterday informally asked to express an opinion with regard to the suggestion of The McGill Daily that a committee of students be formed to consult with the University authorities in the matter of the new student residences.

Prof. McLeod, through long association with McGill students, and having taken at all times a great interest in the several branches of their activities, is probably one of the best judges of the utility of a committee of this kind. It must be admitted that Prof. McLeod does not hold as high an opinion as could be desired of the capabilities of the students in this matter. He is of the opinion that no committee of the students would be capable of making any creditable recommendation to the Governors regarding the true architectural planning of the residences. This contention is perfectly correct. Prof. McLeod admits, however, that in certain respects a committee of students would be in a position to make recommendations respecting their future college home.

"A responsible committee of students who present a carefully-considered and reasonable suggestion to the University," said Prof. McLeod, "can depend upon the same being given serious attention."

## ARTHUR P. SCOTT WAS WELL KNOWN AS METALLURGIST

Arts and Science Graduate Dies  
After a Very Short  
Illness.

Arthur Putnam Scott, B.A., B.Sc., a McGill graduate, who gained a name for himself as a chemist and metallurgist while connected with the Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the General Electric Company, and other large corporations, died yesterday morning at the Montreal General Hospital, after a very short illness, of pneumonia.

Mr. Scott, who was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, editor of the Presbyterian Record, was born in Milford, N.S., on December 24, 1876. He was educated at the public schools in New Glasgow, N.S., at the Montreal High School, where he was a medalist, and at McGill University, where he took courses in both Arts and Applied Science. Mr. Scott was graduated in Arts in 1896 with the degree of B.A., and gold medal in natural science, and was graduated in Science two years later with the degree of B.Sc., and the British Association gold medal.

For a year after graduation, Mr. Scott was demonstrator in chemistry at the University, and left here to become assistant chemist with the Dominion Coal Co. In 1900 he accepted a similar position with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and in 1904 was promoted to become chief chemist and engineer of tests with the same corporation. Mr. Scott remained with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company until 1908, when he entered the research laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y., as metallurgist. Later he became connected with the Allegheny Steel Company at Pittsburgh.

At the end of January, Mr. Scott came to Montreal to supervise the installation of an electric furnace at the Thomas Davidson Co. plant. He was taken ill, and removed to the General Hospital on February 9. A wife survives.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from Erskine Church.

to peace conditions. She is no longer a debtor nation, but has become a creditor nation, and this year we expect that the balance of trade will be on the side of Canada."

Sir William hoped for the long continuance of the most friendly relations between the Dominion and the United States, and said that while he congratulated the American nation on being out of the war, he was buoyed up by noticing that in many parts of the United States there was a sentiment like that of the man who, in calling himself neutral, explained that he "did not care who beat the Germans, whether it was the English, French or the Russians."

Sir William Peterson spoke at a luncheon of the alumni of Harvard Theological School on Wednesday on "The Relation of the University to the Divinity School." He took occasion to pay a high tribute to Prof. Kirsopp Lake, who has recently been added to the faculty of Harvard and who, Sir William says, is one of the most distinguished biblical scholars of the day.

## OPERATIONS AT STE. ANNE'S

C.O.T.C. To Be Joined By 5th  
Co. and Macdonald C.O.T.C.

### OPERATIONS ON SUNDAY

"D" Company Will Defend Position On the Golf Links at  
Senneville.

Orders relating to the tactical exercises to be carried out by the McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and vicinity next Sunday were issued yesterday by Captain J. C. Simpson, adjutant of the C.O.T.C.

The McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., accompanied by the 5th Overseas Universities Company, will proceed to Ste. Anne de Bellevue for tactical exercises on Sunday. The Macdonald College contingent, C.O.T.C., will join the party at Ste. Anne's. Each man must bring with him a lunch and a tin or granite cup. Haversacks will be issued when the men fall in. Hot coffee will be served by the quartermaster.

The contingent will fall in at the Old High School, Metcalfe street, at 9 a.m., and will march to the Windsor street station via Metcalfe, Dorchester and Windsor streets. The troops will march directly on to the station platform, and when the head of the column reaches the front of the train it will be halted by a whistle blast and given right or left turn, as the case may be, to bring it into line facing the train. On the order to entrain being given, platoon commanders will march their men into the cars allotted them in single file, and will see that the men immediately seat themselves with rifles between their knees. Absolute discipline must be maintained. No smoking, loud talking or moving about will be permitted until five minutes after the train has departed.

On arrival at Ste. Anne de Bellevue no one will be permitted to leave the train until the bugle sounds "Markers," when the company markers will immediately fall out and will be placed in position by the battalion sergeant-major. Upon the "Fall in" being sounded, men will immediately detain and quietly and expeditiously fall in upon their markers. The whole force will march, with advanced, rear and flank guard protection, along the Ste. Anne-Senneville road and over the ice to a small bay near Morgan's Point, a distance of about 2½ miles. Here the force will bivouac and have lunch.

During the afternoon, D Company, under Captains Robinson and McDougall, will act as a blue (hostile) force, defending a position on the Golf Links at Senneville. The rest of the party, acting as a red force, will attack the blue force, and when the latter is driven from its position, will pursue it in the direction of Ste. Anne's. Detailed operation orders will be issued. It is expected that the battalion will reach the city about 5:45 p.m. The same discipline must be maintained on the return as above.

### "BUSTER" REID HERE.

Is in Canada On Two Months' Leave  
Owing to Wounds.

Lieut. G. Eric ("Buster") Reid, Arts 15, was in the city yesterday on his return from France, where he was serving with the 3rd Battalion, C.E.F. Lieut. Reid is home on sick leave for two months, and is still suffering from wounds received while fighting in France. He has lost the use of several fingers of his left hand, and will have to undergo an operation before returning to England. Lieut. Reid left last night for his home in London, Ont. He will return to Montreal next week.

Lieut. Reid returned as second in command of a party of wounded soldiers.

### C.O.T.C. INSPECTED.

Battalion drill last night took the form of a sort of inspection by Brig.-General Wilson, who stood by while the C.O.T.C. went through their work on the campus.

The battalion marched past the General several times, but the inspection was only a general one, and did not include the usual routine of individual inspection.

After drill Major Harrington made further announcement concerning the Sunday trip to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and details of the operations were distributed.

### LOST.

In McGill Union, last evening, one cane, valuable only to owner through associations. Finder kindly return to P. A. G. Clark, Arts 17, or leave with hall porter.

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# McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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## Lost Hours

What do you do with those leisure hours, Undergraduates? Are they spent in recreation, clean and wholesome and educational, or are they wasted following false diversions and sham pleasures? Let us stop to consider what can be done in that hour between five and six, just before supper, for instance. If you are on the basketball squad, or out for some other team, there is no need to ask, practice takes care of that. If, however, you are just the average man, do you seek the lure of the "movies," or do you spend the hour, say, reading the better current magazines? In a word, are you cultivating a taste for the refined or for the vulgar? Not that motion-pictures are uneducational or low and common—some are, but we lay them aside—but consider the fact that the best are not easily available, and, even if they were, would be a constant drain on finance. Let us make a plea for the magazine room in the Library, for the current fiction stocks that want circulation, for the great hour by oneself, without the jingle of an underpaid orchestra and the flash of a most coveted picture play. Those hours are lost which are spent in the latter diversion, and they can never be regained.

One can squander a fortune and win it back again—one can spend a dollar and feel that it has given at least a sense of satisfaction, but it is impossible to squander a single hour with any chance of its returning, or with any sense of spiritual, mental, or physical satisfaction. It is almost impossible, at the time, to measure the lost hours, and feel how great is the sense of duty to oneself they involve. Dante, in his Purgatorio, has reserved a place for those who have wasted their time. A man's own conscience has renewed a place for his own action every time he is guilty of it. An indictment against games of chance, cheap movies, indiscriminate choosing of companions, and the results which go with such foolhardiness, is never more effective than when a man himself realizes that when all is said and done, in the four years of his undergraduate days he wasted, perhaps, two hours each day. "Why," he ejaculates, "that's fourteen hours a week, five hundred and sixty hours a year, or, in four years, nearly a year of wasted hours."

This realization often comes too late in his college career. He has simply lost the close association with the finer things, good books, clean athletics, service to his fellows, or, best of all, the hours of reflection which are our best hours when we only stop to think of the fast-moving, quickly-changing world in which we live. He cannot regain those hours, but he, as well as ourselves, can apply the brakes at once. Don't let an hour escape of which you cannot say "I have gained something—I have learned something—I am satisfied."

## CHEMISTRY'S USE IN INDUSTRIES

Lecture to Society of Chemical Industry at Edinburgh on the Subject.

Edinburgh, Scotland. — At a meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland section of the Society of Chemical Industry, B. D. Porritt, B. Sc. (Lond.), chief chemist to the North British Rubber Company, read a paper "On the Functions and Organization of a Technical Laboratory." The large number of industries in the hands of people belonging to other nations, he said, was fully demonstrated at the outbreak of war by the failure of outside sources of supply. This state of things had been attributed to many causes, among which were conservatism, free trade, high freight charges, Government indifference, lack of enterprise, thoroughness, and organization, inferior banking and financial facilities, and higher labor charges, and especially to the limited and inefficient use which was made in Great Britain generally, of technical control and research. Mr. Porritt appealed to the manufacturer to ask himself, "Do we require a chemist?" or "Are we making the best use of our laboratory?" The value of the chemist to the manufacturer was unquestionable, he continued, but it should not be emphasized to the exclusion of other factors equally essential for commercial success, and they should not attribute their industrial shortcomings to neglect of research without realizing that such neglect was only one manifestation of a lack of foresight, thoroughness, and organization. While

## What's On

### To-day.

12.00—Arts '16 meeting.  
12.00—Med. '20 vs. Med. '18, Campus Rink.  
1.00—Medicine '19 hockey practice.  
3.00—Science '19 hockey practice.  
4.00—Skating, Campus Rink.  
8.00—Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. Skating Party, Campus Rink.  
8.15—Dr. J. B. Porter before Mining Society.

### Coming.

Feb. 19—Wicksteed gym, practice, 4.30 p.m.  
Feb. 19—Fencing practice in Union, 5 p.m.  
Feb. 19—Macdonald College vs. the R.V.C., hockey, 11 a.m.  
Feb. 19—McGill vs. North Branch, basketball, 8 p.m.  
Feb. 21—Students' Council meeting, 5 p.m.  
Feb. 20—C.O.T.C. parade, 9 a.m.  
Feb. 21—Arts '16-17 vs. Law, 12 o'clock.  
Feb. 21—"Lit" executive meeting, 8 p.m.  
Feb. 22—American Club smoker.  
Feb. 26—McGill vs. Westmount, basketball, 8 p.m.

the institution of an efficient laboratory would certainly make a good business better, the chemist unaided would seldom transform a failure into a successful enterprise, since the manufacturer, who had failed to appreciate the necessity for the assistance of expert chemists until his business was declining, had generally committed many other vital errors of judgment in addition to the omission of a laboratory.

## Another "Incurable" Disease Conquered

(Benjamin Baker in the Boston Transcript.)

In the remarkable success of the new Allen starvation treatment for sugar diabetes, the medical world is experiencing almost a unique demonstration of the immediate practical value of animal experimentation in the service of human welfare. We have become accustomed to the idea that experiments on animals are necessary to finding the ways to combat and control infectious diseases. It is a new thing, and a proof of the tremendous importance of experimental physiology, that a very serious and widespread human disease like diabetes—what might properly be called a physiological disease—has suddenly come under control by the direct application of animal results to human beings.

### Two Boston Examples.

How radical a change has been worked in the treatment of diabetes by the new method is sharply displayed by two cases in our immediate neighborhood. In preface, it may be explained that diabetes in its advanced stages often presents one or more of three very dangerous features. Gangrene, usually of the toes, is one critical condition. Severe carbuncles on the back of the neck, often very difficult to heal after surgical removal, at times cause death. Acidosis, finally, sometimes causes the coma which is one typically fatal ending to the severe case of diabetes.

The first case is that of a man now lying in a private hospital just outside the city, a diabetic who has gangrene of the toes. Two of Boston's leading surgeons very recently advised this man that amputation of his leg was the only way to save his life. But the man held on to his leg, and under starvation treatment the gangrene has been checked and the patient has been saved. Three years ago the diabetes specialist who now has this man in charge would have been compelled to agree with the two surgeons. The Allen treatment has made the difference.

### Story of the Bold Young Doctor.

Second is what might be called "The Story of the Bold Young Doctor," as related by himself to professional friends in Boston. In a town a little outside the city he has lately undertaken to develop a practice, in competition with several older men. A short time ago he received his first patient, a woman suffering with diabetes. She was disheartened with the prospects held out by other doctors with the old treatment for diabetes. "Can't you do something better for me?" she pleaded. "It seems to me I might as well die and be done with it as to exist as they tell me I shall have to."

Dr. Boldheart had heard of the Allen treatment and its results. He told his lone patient that there was a new treatment which might make her safe and enable her to go on "living." He would try it if she wished. She did wish.

He ordered her to bed and began to "starve" her—that is to say, he allowed her no food but whiskey and coffee. At the end of the first 24 hours the patient showed some signs of acetone poisoning. Dr. Boldheart was worried. At 36 hours the acetone was worse. Dr. Boldheart was doubly worried. "I began to think I was 'up a tree,'" he told the story. "Here was I with my first patient apparently going into fatal coma. If she died, how could I explain it? I should be a 'dead one' myself. But I held on. 'Allen says the acetone show will pass,' I kept saying to myself. I'll stick to Allen and see it through. I read and re-read all that had been printed on the subject, and worried, and held on. In 48 hours my patient was a little better. In another day the acetone was gone, the excretion of sugar stopped. Now my patient is safe, happy and able to 'live.' And, locally, I'm almost famous. If my hair were as gray as it felt those first two days, I'd be the well-known Old Dr. Boldheart."

### Long Fasting May be Harmless.

Boldness, as the preceding true relation suggests, was necessary to the finding of the Allen treatment. Under the previous prevailing methods of treatment, which the starvation cure has made archaic almost overnight, doctors were mightily concerned to keep up the weight of the diabetes patient. This aim, as the event proved, stood squarely in the way of adequate results. Diabetes patients stand a fast of three or four days with no harm to themselves whatever; a considerable number have fasted for ten or eleven days without harm. Moderate exercise during the fasting period is good for them. Fat patients are much improved by having the fat starved off them. All this is contrary to the fears that apparently all doctors have heretofore entertained.

A curious exposure of timidity, lack of imagination and lack of observational method on the part of the medical profession seems to be involved in the statement of the starvation treatment. It is quite evident, in the light of the new method, that a doctor capable of accurate observation, might have discovered this treatment many years ago, directly from his human patients, without the laborious course of animal experimentation on which the Allen treatment was based. Fasting is the critical point. The layman, who has himself fasted for two or three days to check a nervous dys-

pepsia, finds it hard to see why fasting should have been considered dangerous for the fat diabetic, at any rate. And in a disease which depends on the character of the food intake, a trial of a few days with no food would seem to be a very ordinary leap of the imagination. One trial by a doctor of careful observation would have demonstrated the foundation of the Allen system—that a short fasting period stops altogether the excretion of sugar. To stop this excretion was the purpose of the familiar reduced diet of the diabetic—an objective rarely quite attained. Mark Twain published in Harper's for December, 1866, a widely-read article which should have roused the medical imagination—the story of "Forty-Three Days in an Open Boat." Those who are interested in what might have been will find stimulating matter in this story, which Mr. Clemens retold in the Century for December, 1899, under the title, "My Debut as a Literary Person."

### Dr. Allen's Animal Experiments.

Dr. Frederick M. Allen, who devised the new starvation treatment, based it on several years of laborious experimental work with animals in the laboratories of the department of preventive medicine at the Harvard Medical School. It was due mainly to the encouragement and support of that department, through Dr. Rosenau, that the work was done, and a full account of it published some three years ago in a bulky book. Dr. Allen studied diabetes produced experimentally in animals. He found, also, that the excretion of sugar, which is the mark of the disease, could be stopped by a period of fasting. In the preface to his book he concluded his references to his work with the statement that "it is believed that the cure of diabetes is now a feasible experimental problem."

### Rockefeller Gives Opportunity.

The Rockefeller Institute in New York thought well of Dr. Allen's conclusion, and gave him an opportunity to apply his method to human patients in the hospital of the institute. Immediate success followed. The humans, like the dogs and cats of the Harvard Medical Laboratory, stopped excreting sugar as soon as sugar and other substances from which sugars could be derived ceased to be received as food. After that initial success, it was a comparatively straightforward piece of work to devise diets of gradually increasing nutritive and energy value until the patient's limit of tolerance had been reached.

### Massachusetts General Adopts It.

As soon as the promise of the new treatment was made evident by the results in the Rockefeller Institute Hospital, one of the two medical services of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston took it up. The general introduction of the Allen method to the medical profession is due, curiously enough, to the work of the Massachusetts General rather than to the Rockefeller Hospital. The immediate care of the diabetes patients in this particular service at the Massachusetts General, as well as the routine laboratory work for them, was in the hands of a young physician, Dr. Lewis Webb Hill, under the direction of Drs. Cabot, Roger I. Lee and William H. Smith. Dr. Webb made full use of the opportunities in his hands. Miss Rena S. Eckman, dietitian of the hospital, co-operated with him in devising a series of diets carefully calculated for their carbohydrate, fat and protein values, and for their caloric or energy values. Last August these two, as joint authors, produced a slim little book devoted mainly to the diet of the Allen treatment. The edition was taken up by the profession in six weeks.

Now comes a second edition, much enlarged, with a fuller discussion of the theory of the treatment; with detailed directions for making all necessary chemical tests, and with a very complete list of diets, beginning with the first feeding after the "starvation" period, and extending through a multitude of diets and separate meals, with many recipes for the preparation of special dishes, by which the diabetic can conduct his diet for himself after he has been brought up to his standard of food intake. The great usefulness of the new book, as Dr. Cabot points out in his introduction, is that it provides detailed schedules of diets giving the food composition and caloric values. The patient himself thus has at command an explicit and exact guide which it was difficult for even the physician to furnish. Dr. Hill, it may be mentioned, is now on the staff of the Children's Hospital.

### Problem and Treatment.

A few main facts as to the disease diabetes will help to an understanding of the theory of the Allen starvation treatment. The first and main physical symptom is lack of strength. The cause is supposed to be insufficiency, and perhaps actual disease of the pancreas, which furnishes one of the digestive fluids. In some cases certain small bodies within the pancreas, called the Islands of Langerhans, are found to be diseased; in other cases no disease of these bodies is evident. Dr. Allen's animal experiments seem to prove that deficient functioning of the pancreas is in some way the source of the disease; what causes the insufficient action seems not to be known.

The main accompaniment of the pancreatic insufficiency is that the body fails to make normal use of the various sugars derived from the sugar and starches supplied in food. These

sugars are supplied in foods in the form of carbohydrates, which are substances composed of six atoms (or some multiple of six) of carbon and of hydrogen and oxygen in the same proportions as in water—that is, twice as many H atoms as O atoms. The composition explains the name. The use of the carbohydrates in the body economy is mainly to produce energy by their oxidation. They may—as in the case of cane sugar candy—be used by the body to form fat, which the body can utilize for energy production in time of need. The liver stores a large amount of sugar in the shape of glycogen to supply the current demands of the body. In diabetes, the sugars which the blood transports to the body cells for their economy are not utilized by the body, but are excreted by the kidneys. The inevitable result is lack of energy in the body, and in younger patients, at least, loss of flesh.

### Acidosis from Fat Breakdown.

Another occasional feature in diabetes is that the body fat, or fat taken in food, instead of following the normal chemical changes of healthy metabolism, breaks down in such a way as to produce the poisonous acetone substance which produces the condition called acidosis. The final symptom of acidosis, whether in diabetes or others, is coma, insensibility ending in death. Before the stage of coma is reached, acidosis can usually be controlled by the free administration of ordinary bicarbonate of soda—cooking soda—and this has been much employed by physicians in the many cases of diabetes which show symptoms of acetone poisoning. The seriousness of marked acetone poisoning will sufficiently explain the worry of young Dr. Boldheart, already referred to. It may be worth noting, as a sidelight on the recent "epidemic" of acidosis about Boston, that a death may be immediately due to acidosis when the acidosis is merely a feature of the ultimate cause, diabetes. Dr. Hill reports a case from his ward at the Children's Hospital which illustrates this. A child, diabetic, who had been treated successfully by the Allen method, died suddenly of acidosis some months after his discharge from the hospital, in spite of the fact that his diet was carefully regulated. It is probable that the ultimate cause of some of the reported child deaths from acidosis was really undiscovered diabetes, and not the fleetingly popular influenza of the late panic.

### Starving Out the Sugar.

Dr. Allen's discovery was the fact that if no food and so no sugar was supplied to the body, the body would very soon cease to waste and throw out the stored sugars of the body. The next step was the finding that after the excretion had been stopped by fasting (for two or three days in ordinary cases) the patient could take care of food slowly raised from a very low carbohydrate content without resuming the waste and excretion of body sugar. The practical task was then to see if the patient could be kept "sugar-free" on a diet sufficient to keep him in a fair state of bodily vigor and comfort. A considerable number of patients proves that this latter problem can be solved. They have been provided with a diet which maintains them in working activity, and in comfort, without giving rise to the waste of sugar. They are strictly limited as to the amount and character of food they may safely eat. They are, of course, liable to a renewal of the sugar waste, but this may be checked again by the starving process. In a sense they are not cured. In another sense perhaps they may be considered cured as you may cure your sick headache of to-day without making yourself immune to sick headaches next summer.

### Acidosis Deaths Avoidable.

That coma and death resulting from diabetic acidosis is avoidable by the Allen treatment is a conclusion asserted editorially in a recent issue of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Gangrene due to diabetes (or more accurately, occurring in a diabetic person) can sometimes, at least, be checked by the same treatment. Presumably the torturing carbuncles which occur in some cases can be controlled also.

Whether any regenerative processes within the body, particularly in the pancreas, may follow the Allen treatment, it is too early to say. Dr. Allen himself has practiced the new method barely three years. The patients who are now doing well under his form of treatment must continue for a number of years before, other than the immediate, more or less external, results of the treatment can be traced. Taking into consideration the divergent character of the three main complications of diabetes—acidosis, resulting from a breaking down of fats into poisonous acids; the carbuncles often marked by complete failure of the healing processes after a surgical wound has been made, and gangrene, the mechanism of whose ultimate cause is a matter of pure conjecture—it may be surmised that the diabetic state results from a complex of several factors.

The explanation of it is seemingly more likely to be furnished by further experiments in animal physiology than by the human subject. Dr. Allen is continuing his researches at the Rockefeller Institute, and may bring forth something of more adequate explanation. Dr. Cannon's recent demonstration that the thyroid gland becomes more active as an apparent effect of stimulation of the adrenals, en-

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courages the hope that the part played by the ductless glands may be explained by further research. Experimental physiology is constantly disclosing so much new information, that it seems the probable source of the needed knowledge of diabetes.

### Starving and Dieting.

The process of starving out the sugar waste is in principle the perfectly simple idea of withholding food until the waste stops. During the starving, or fasting, the strength and energy of the patient may be kept up in large part with coffee, whisky and clear soups or meat extract. Seven ounces of whisky a day, given in one-ounce doses at intervals of two hours, beginning at 7 in the morning, furnish about 800 calories of energy. In view of the sharp discussion over John Koren's articles on alcohol, it may be worth while to note that only in providing material from which the body can develop heat is alcohol to be considered comparable to "food." As "food" inevitably includes the idea of substances that can be used in repair of the body cells, it is a needless confusing of facts to speak of alcohol, as Mr. Koren speaks of it, as a "food." It is merely fuel, and the actual dispute hangs on what this particular fuel does to the human furnace in which it is burned.

During the course of starving, the amount of acetones in the blood may increase, as was the case with Dr. Boldheart's patient. So far, however, it appears that the increase is fugitive, and that it does not tend to persist to the production of coma. Moderate exercise during the starving period hastens the disappearance of the waste sugar. Muscular exercise draws on the body sugars for energy, and therefore diminishes the amount subject to waste by excretion. For the same reason, diabetes after they have reached a standard diet should have adequate exercise. The loss of weight in the cases reported by Dr. Hill was slight—not over four pounds in any case.

### Fat Diabetics Must "Reduce."

Fat diabetics are much safer after they have been deprived of their surplus fat; the presence of such fat seems to be an invitation to the acetone breakdown, and its maintenance requires a dangerously large food intake. The standard sought for each patient is a fairly lean condition of body, which may be maintained on a low carbohydrate diet furnishing 2,000 calories a day, or less, in contrast to the 3,000 or more which are required by the physically active, healthy per-



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The Laughing Festival  
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Bringing Up Father

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SUNDAY—Feature Concerts  
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son. The caloric supply is calculated on the basis of about 30 calories for each kilogram (2 2-3 pounds) of body weight. This gives 1,200 calories for 100 pounds of adult weight. Much more is required for children—about 75 calories per kilogram of body weight for a child of four; children of eight need 60, and children of twelve need 50. Largely for this reason it is more difficult to apply the starvation treatment to children, very young diabetes reaching the hospital in a condition of leanness which ill-tolerates the cutting off of food. It is a problem unsolved as yet whether such patients, once sugar free, can make a normal growth on the reduced diet required to avoid sugar excretion.

Proteins and fats, the first including eggs and meats, must be given to the diabetic much more sparingly than the old practice permitted. Excess of protein easily starts up the sugar waste; too much fat readily leads to acidosis.

### DESERTER FROM 5TH.

A Unique Record of Changes From Various Regiments.

A man claiming to belong to the 5th Universities Company was up yesterday morning in the Police Court in civilian clothes. He gives a unique record of changes which he has made from one battalion to another. He claims to have belonged to the 73rd, then to the 87th Battalion Grenadier Guards. Tiring of this, he joined the 5th Company.

He was sent to the penitentiary for two years for desertion.

### GIVEN A RECEPTION.

Pte. Willard McLellan, the McGill, B.C., student who was wounded while fighting with the Pats, and who was here a few days ago, was given a rousing welcome by fellow-students upon his return to his home in Vancouver.



## WICKSTEED GYM. RULES

Additional Entries Include "Ski"  
Scott and F. H. Andrews.

### MOVEMENTS PRESCRIBED

Gymnastic Dancing, Swimming,  
Horizontal and Parallel Bar  
Movements.

There was a good turnout at yesterday's special practice for the Wicksteed competition.

Two additional entries to the already long list have been received. "Ski" Scott, Sci. '18, of hockey fame, has entered the junior competition, and, judging by the form he displayed yesterday, he is going to be a strong candidate for the Wicksteed bronze medal. The other entry is none other than Andy Andrews, the president of the Hockey Club. Andy is in his final year and is going after the silver medal. He competed in 1914 and finished a close second to Eric Cushing in the junior competition, and can be counted on to give the senior candidates a close run.

The other men practising yesterday were Gould, Welbel, Stuart, Bishop, Anderson, McGreer, Copeland, Fitzgerald, Betourney and Bieujonette.

The printed lists of movements were distributed yesterday, a copy of which is appended for those who were not present.

All competitors are required to swim a distance of at least 50 yards. Gymnastic dancing, 100 marks. Selected steps from the gymnastic dances given in regular class work. Drill, 100 marks. Selected movements from regular class work.

Low horizontal bar, 40 marks—10 for each movement.

1. Right knee mount to side riding rest, L. 1/2 L. to back rest, dismount 1/2 R. turn.

2. Front rest, slow forward circle to mat.

3. Backward body circle to front rest, short underswing dismount.

4. Voluntary movement.

220-yard potato race—Competitors are awarded points according to time made. Boxes, 2 ft. high, 12 in. square, 4 in. deep, 31 ft. apart (outside). Eight potatoes.

Parallels—80 marks, 10 for each set movement and 15 for each voluntary movement.

1. Run jump to free cross rest middle of bars, intermediate swing, front dismount, R. or L.

2. At end of bars R. 1/2 R. to floor, L. 1/2 L. to floor, to free cross rest at end of bars, outside cross seat on L. bar, travel forward to same seat on R. bar, same to L. bar, rear dismount, R. 1/2 turn L.

3. Run jump to free cross rest centre of bars, R. leg 1/2 L. over L. bar to front leaning rest on both bars side vault R. to mat.

4. R. hand on L. bar, 1/2 turn to free cross rest, backward scissors to cross riding seat, travel forward twice, intermediate swing, rear dismount right, 1/2 turn L.

5. Free cross rest end bars, travel forward to middle of bars, 1/4 turn R. to front rest on R. bar facing out, 1/4 turn R. to free cross rest, intermed. swing, high front R. dismount 1/2 turn L.

Note.—The complete 1/2 turn in free cross rest position may be taken on the swing.

6. Voluntary movement.

7. Voluntary movement.

## PRASE U. OF T. HOSPITAL.

Roman Catholic Chaplain Writes Appreciation to Dr. Falconer.

President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, has received a letter from Right Rev. Peter F. C. Caverish, D.D., who has been attached temporarily for duty as Roman Catholic chaplain with the University of Toronto Base Hospital at Saloniki, Greece, stating that he has never seen hospital work performed with more order, efficiency and regularity than he saw it being done in the University Hospital. Patients have expressed the same opinion in their letters to Engle, Ireland and Scotland. The chaplain is the censor of the letters of over 1,000 patients, and in all the letters praises of the medical officers, nurses and hospital in general were sound.

## RECORD OF QUEEN'S UNIV. OF BELFAST

Enviably Record of the Irishmen  
In All Of the War's  
Activities.

Belfast, Ireland.—The vice-chancellor of the Queen's University of Belfast, in a foreword to a third edition of the roll of honor of the university, says:

A glance at its contents will suffice to show how it has grown, from its comparatively small original dimensions of a year ago to the much larger figures of the present issue. A large number of our members are now combining hard and valuable work in the manufacture of munitions for the Admiralty and the War Office, with the discharge of their usual university duties. One of our professors has for some time been engaged on important war work at the Board of Trade, by request of the authorities in London, having obtained leave of absence from the university for this purpose. Another member of our body has been, at the request of the Lord-Lieutenant, rendering excellent service as a director of recruiting. Two or three of our members have left their usual work among us for a time in order to proceed to the East. Lastly, our Red Cross training corps, which was not mentioned in previous editions of the roll, has, by its increase in numbers and activities, given evidence that the women students of the university are no less ardent than the men in this great work of our time.

The men of the university are taking no small part in war work, as is shown by the following figures given in the roll: Commissions (524 of these taken through O. T. C.): Regular army and navy 74, special reserve 114, new armies 466, territorial force 28, in the ranks (not commissioned) 63, trained by officers of O. T. C. in all established in the university grounds at the request of the War Office 422, enrolled in the University Veterans' Volunteer corps 253, engaged in war work at Board of Trade, munitions work at the university, and so forth. 57. Three officers were "mentioned in despatches."

Horse, 10 marks, 10 for each movement.

1. Squat vault to a back rest R. 1/2 R. L. 1/2 L. side vault R., 1/2 turn R. backward roll.

2. Right hand on L. pommel, R. leg L. circle, 1/2 turn L. R. leg 1/2 R. L. 1/2 L. dismount 1/2 R. turn.

3. Front rest, R. feint, rear vault L. to mat, 1/4 L. turn.

4. Voluntary.

The next special practice will be held on Saturday at 4.30.

## LIEUT. GREEN NOW AN A.D.C.

Now Attached to Personal Staff  
of Col. V. A. S. Williams.

### STUDENT JOINS R.C.N.V.R.

A. W. Langlois, Law '17, of the  
Union House Committee,  
On Naval Service.



LIEUT. J. K. M. GREEN.

Lieut. J. K. M. Green, Sci. '16, and also a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been gazetted an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Col. V. A. S. Williams, Brigadier of the Canadian Training Division in England.

Lieut. Green, who played for a time on the McGill senior football team in 1913, went overseas as lieutenant in the 5th Battery, C.F.A. He served with that unit through all the heavy fighting of last summer, and recently returned to England to become attached to the Canadian Training Division. His brother, Lieut. F. D. L. Green, past student, was killed in action while serving as lieutenant in the 4th Battery, C.F.A.

Law '17 will shortly have one of its members serving as a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserves. A. W. Langlois, the man in question, is a native of Vancouver, but has been attending McGill for the past two years as a student at law. He is a member of the Union House Committee.

"Bert," as he is best known, called around to see the boys before leaving for Vancouver, where he will remain a short time before returning to sail for England. He was given an enthusiastic send-off by the students, and was called upon for a speech after Frank Common had bid him an informal "God speed" on behalf of the class. Replying, Bert thanked the fellows for their good wishes, and promised that he would write and let them know how he was getting along. Hearty cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" demonstrated the popularity of this former student.

Questioned as to what his duties will be, Bert said that he would be in command of one of the fast motor patrol boats being built at present by the Canadian Vickers Co. These boats are to be used in protecting the coast of England from submarines, and also for offensive purposes. By means of detectors, stations on the shore can determine the position of a submarine very accurately. This information is conveyed by wireless to these motor boats, which follow and hover over the submarine until it arises to the surface, as it must sooner or later. The submarine is then attacked, the boats having guns mounted on them for this purpose. Bert expects to be back in Montreal in about a month, and intends leaving for England immediately after.

Lieut. E. F. Newcombe, Law '13, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, is still at No. 14 General Hospital at Boulogne, suffering from a gunshot wound in the neck. He is also reported dangerously ill. Lieut. Newcombe left Canada as lieutenant and assistant adjutant of the 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion. He was wounded by a rifle grenade.

The Chief Press Censor announces that the 9th Field Artillery Brigade has reached England. Among McGill men with it are the following: Lieut. W. W. Boyd, Sci. '12; Lieut. M. M. Johnston, Arts '15; Lieut. J. B. L. Heney, Sci. '16.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dowling, Ottawa, have received a cable from their son, Allan P. Dowling, past student, announcing that he has received his commission as lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade. He is spending his leave in England. Lieut. Dowling has served in France since the Canadians crossed with the Machine Gun Section.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, Med. '08, officer commanding No. 9 Field Ambulance here, which will shortly go overseas, was presented with a pocket case at the monthly meeting of the Newfoundland Society. The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. E. M. Renouf, who referred to the excellent work done by Lieut.-Col. Peters as president of the society. The officer, after acknowledging the gift, gave an interesting address on the work of a Field Ambulance Corps while on active service.

Sir William Osler, Med. '72, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, has been named as consulting physician to the Ontario Hospital, which is to be opened at Orpington, England.

Pte. J. B. Mawdsley, Sci. '17, who was recently wounded, writes from Croydon War Hospital under date February 2nd in part as follows: "I have intended to drop you a line

## MACDONALD GIRLS COMING

Campus Rink To Be Invaded by Ste.  
Anne's Population To-night.

A detachment of twenty-five from the women's department of Macdonald College will come to Montreal this evening, to attend the weekly Skating Party on the Campus Rink, given under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. It is hoped that there will be a large turnout of students to greet the visitors.

Weather permitting, the Skating Party will be held by moonlight, this being a decided innovation in such events at McGill. Signor Spaghetti and his hurdy-gurdy will be on hand to furnish the latest hits in popular music. The usual arrangements will be in force. The party will meet at Strathcona Hall at eight o'clock, there fill up cards and then proceed to the rink.

## SCIENCE SURVEY RESULTS ARE OUT

Only Six Out of Total of Forty-  
Six Failed to Pass Their  
Examinations.

The pass list in third year Surveying Fieldwork was posted yesterday by the Science Faculty. Forty out of a total of forty-six of those who took the work at Ste. Anne de Bellevue last September passed in all parts of the course, which comprises practical field work in the following branches of surveying: Levelling; railway location, including preliminary and final lines levelling and computation of volumes of earth-work necessary; hydrographic surveying, including soundings, triangulation, base line measurement, and calculations of discharge; adjustments of instruments; topographical work, and determination of meridian by observations on the stars.

The results of the stadia competition for the prize offered by J. M. McCarthy, Esq., B.A.Sc., which was held while at Ste. Anne's have not yet been announced.

The pass list, as published by the Faculty, is as follows:

Class I.

Boast and Francis; Aggiman.

Class II.

Eadie; Cole and Sullivan; Gray and Liddy and Robertson and Wickenden; Gardner and Mackenzie; McCulloch and Macklin and Paget; Fraser and Curran; Balm and Cockfield and Perault and Poe; Heartz.

Class III.

Blackshaw and Peace and Trudeau and Wilson; Lowe and Mooney and Marcoux; Booth; Ferguson, J. A., and Seriver; Smith, H. E.

He mentioned the various stations and hospitals through which a severely wounded soldier passed on the way from the firing line to the convalescent hospital, and said one might be with any one of them, or a man may have to examine recruits, a more important work than which there is none.

He hopes to make arrangements to hold a qualifying class between the close of the final exams, and the granting of degrees.

He understood there was a popular idea that the R.A.M.C. held superior advantages to the C.A.M.C., and he wished to correct this idea.

There are 500,000 Canadian soldiers now, and every doctor available is needed.

Up-to-date scientific researches are being carried on in some of the laboratories overseas and should prove of the greatest interest to any one connected with them. Experiments are being made in the development of new sera and vaccines. The typhoid vaccine and a vaccine for the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis are proving of extreme value in the prevention of these diseases. Cases of typhoid are extremely few in those who have been inoculated.

He said it would give him the greatest pleasure of his life to enroll every fifth-year man. The object of a doctor is to cure sickness, and no man need let the qualifying course be any obstacle to him.

He called attention to the fact that none of the men had practices yet, and in case of their going overseas their absence will not be felt in any community. Those at home having practices are doing good, and it is the duty of the men to go.

He thought there would be no trouble in getting transferred from one corps to another later if a man wished to do so.

Dr. Patch was well received, and a large number of men will take advantage of his offer.

### GETS A COMMISSION.

Pte. Gordon A. MacPherson, of McGill B.C. College, Vancouver, who went overseas with the First Universities Company, has been granted a commission in the Imperial Forces.

for a long time now, but I am afraid I am having too good a time! The hospital is only eight miles by bus, train or from London Bridge, and, as we are allowed out from 2 to 7 p.m. (if one is not too conspicuous he can make it from 12.30 to 7.30), so I have taken full advantage, and been in the city quite often. I am also thirty-five minutes' ride from an uncle and aunt, so am in luck—especially as my injuries have practically come to be but a dental job, which gives me little bother."

## MAJOR PATCH SPOKE TO MEDS.

Explains Conditions in Canadian  
Army Medical Corps.

### WAS WELL RECEIVED

Would Be Greatest Pleasure Of  
His Life to Enroll Every  
Man Next Spring.

Major F. S. Patch, A.D.M.S., spoke to the fourth and fifth year Meds. yesterday morning, at the Medical Theatre, in the Royal Victoria Hospital, regarding their going overseas after graduation.

He said Canada has sent over one thousand doctors abroad and their vacancies at home are felt by all. The need is still acute, and a great many more are required; only something over four hundred of these are with the Army Medical Corps. At present he has vacancies he cannot fill.

His interests are naturally with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, but he is not prejudiced; the whole struggle is for one flag and one Empire.

His reason for coming up yesterday was to find just how many of the fifth year were going overseas after graduation, as the Adjutant-General at Ottawa wished to know. He had understood that arrangements were being made to graduate the fourth year in the autumn of this year. Being a McGill man himself, he would rather have McGill men with the C.A.M.C.

Men going with the C.A.M.C. receive the rank of captain, men sign for the duration of the war and for six months longer if they are required. The pay is approximately \$3.75 per day with rations, and such other allowances as a pension in case of disablement going as high as \$750 a year, depending on the seriousness of the disability, treatment in case of sickness, a separation allowance of \$40 per month to his wife in case he is married, and an outfit allowance of \$250. Transportation is provided in that one may go with any unit or with Medical Corps reinforcements.

This compares very favorably with the conditions in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Here the doctor gets the rank of lieutenant. The pay is probably a little better, but only \$150 is allowed for outfitting.

It is not necessary for men to be registered in any province now as it was formerly. A degree from McGill is now recognized implicitly.

It is not known where the men will be sent, but he guarantees that the work will be attractive in any case. The possibilities are, Regimental Medical Officer, with the Field Ambulance or Casualty Clearing Station, etc.

He mentioned the various stations and hospitals through which a severely wounded soldier passed on the way from the firing line to the convalescent hospital, and said one might be with any one of them, or a man may have to examine recruits, a more important work than which there is none.

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## PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

### MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate. From the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands, and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

### WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

### SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

### MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 10 to 200 acres in unreserved territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

### MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

### PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of Laval University, 238 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assays, and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution, and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

### HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec



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### The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastic drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensure health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for admission to the College, to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course—three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instruction, material, and all extras is about \$200.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisions, areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Lt.-Col. 94—2

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## A TREAT FOR 5TH COMPANY

Will Be Entertained in Homes of St. Andrew's Congregation Soon.

It is reported that the 5th University Company will attend divine service on Sunday morning, February 27, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, when Dr. Clark, the minister, will preach to the men.

An innovation that is worthy of interest is being arranged by J. A. Nicholson, the registrar of the university and a leading member of St. Andrew's Church. He has suggested to the members of the church that enough people might entertain one or more soldiers at lunch in their own homes after divine service to provide for the whole company. This arrangement is fairly well advanced, and circular letters have been sent to the various members soliciting their assistance. This letter marks the parade as February 20th, but this has been changed owing to the operations at St. Anne's next Sunday.

If this arrangement can be accomplished, it will be a very welcome innovation for soldiers' entertainment. Men in barracks must feel from time to time the want of the home comforts. This idea, therefore, must come to them as very welcome, both from

the change and the nature of the entertainment.

The last part of this circular letter speaks for itself and must also recommend itself to those who are unable to go overseas. It reads thus:

"My only excuse for bringing this matter to the notice of the members is: (1) A feeling of sympathy with young men who are far from home as most of the men of this company are, and (2) a sense of the great debt we owe to the noble fellows who are making the supreme sacrifice of risking their lives for their country which in this great struggle stands for every foundation principle of Christianity."

### MINING SOCIETY MEETING.

Dr. J. Bonsall Porter Will Talk On McGill Mining Trip.

A meeting of the Mining Society is to be held this evening, at 8.15, Dr. J. B. Porter will talk on the "McGill Mining Trip," which will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Adams, Dr. Baneroff, and Prof. Evans will also give short addresses. Mr. Werner will have something worth while to be seen on the lantern screen. A large attendance is expected.

### MACDONALD VS. R.V.C.

A hockey match will be played Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, February 19, on the R.V. Rink, between the girls of Macdonald College and the R.V.C. team. Come and support your friends. It is likely that a return match will be arranged shortly.

## MISSOURI HAS STRONG TEAM

The Track Squad Looks Good Enough to Win Title.

### AMES A CONTENDER

Particularly Well Fortified in Jumps, Hurdles, and Middle Distance Events.

Practice work in track for the colleges in the Missouri Valley Conference is now in full swing. The track competition season opens in the valley February 26, with an indoor meet in Kansas City, and from that time on until summer track will be the leading college sport.

The University of Missouri is decidedly the favorite to repeat as victors in the Missouri Valley, with Ames, Kansas University and the Kansas State Agricultural College the other colleges which are conceded a chance to upset present predictions.

For the last four years Missouri has won the valley conference championship in track. Last year this title was won by the safest margin ever run up by any victor in the Missouri Valley. This year Missouri has practically the whole of her last year's team intact, while other colleges have lost heavily. This is the basis for the generally held belief that University of Missouri will have things much her own way on the cinder path.

Missouri is strong in every event, although, of course, looming up as particularly fortunate in the hurdles. There is no hurdler in either the high or low in the valley who can hope to win from Robert Simpson, running his second year for Missouri. Simpson last year won the Missouri Valley Conference and Western Conference titles with ease, and is co-holder of the world's record in the high hurdles. Competent critics who have seen him in action have declared that there is a distinct possibility that he will break the world's record this year. Missouri's chief weakness of 1915, in the sprints, seems to have been largely overcome with the addition to the squad of Pittman, Rodkey and Rider from last year's freshman team.

### Ames Very Strong.

Ames is particularly well fortified in the hurdles, jumps and middle distance, and distance events. The Ames cross-country team was easily a winner in all valley competitions last fall, and is expected to supply the team with plenty of good material for the half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs. The Ames hurdlers are headed by Packer, who is easily the second best man in the conference. He defeated Simpson in one race of the high hurdles last year, and finished second to Simpson in the Missouri Valley and Western Conference meets of 1915. Were it not for the fact that Packer is forced to compete against Simpson, he would be regarded as a star of the first magnitude, particularly in the high hurdles, which he last year ran repeatedly in 15.2-5 and 15.1-5. In the Western Conference meet Packer was a half hurdle ahead of his nearest follower, and a half hurdle behind Simpson, at the finish.

Kansas University has eighty men at work trying to make her track

### STUDENTS SEEK EARLIER TESTS

Birmingham, Eng.—The Birmingham Guild of Undergraduates are petitioning the authorities of the university to hold the examinations before March 31, instead of in June. A resolution asking the authorities to approach the War Office to secure exemption from service for male students until after the June examinations was defeated in favor of the decision given above. The date, March 31, has been selected in consequence of the receipt in Birmingham of the following telegram from the War Office:

"Please instruct military representatives in your command that in the case of any student who is attending an examination at any recognized university before March 31, 1916, his calling up may be postponed until after the examination, provided it is not later than March 31st, and recruiting officers should be instructed to make a note in the classification register army book 44."

A circular was issued recently by the Board of Education, setting out the procedure to be adopted by the governing body of an institution who desired, on the ground of public interest, to retain certain advanced full time students of physical science or technology who had been attested under the Derby scheme. The circular also applied to a limited number of teachers in universities and institutions of university rank. Apparently, the students' petition has reference solely to students of the arts department.

### OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

G. H. Duggan Elected President; Prof. McLeod Secretary.

Officers for the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows:

President, G. H. Duggan, Montreal. Vice-presidents—R. A. Ross, Montreal; A. St. Laurent, Ottawa; T. H. White, Vancouver.

Past presidents, Phelps Johnson, Montreal; H. J. Butler, C.M.G., Montreal; F. C. Gamble, Victoria.

Treasurer, E. Marceau, Montreal.

Secretary, C. H. McLeod, Montreal.

Councillors: J. R. W. Ambrose, Toronto; C. B. Brown, Moncton; S. P. Brown, Montreal; W. A. Bucke, Toronto; W. G. Chace, Winnipeg; G. R. G. Conway, Toronto; A. R. Decary, Quebec; A. A. Dion, Ottawa; H. Doukin, Halifax; A. E. Doucet, Quebec; J. M. R. Fairbairn, Montreal; T. A. J. Forrester, Quebec; Walter J. Francis, Montreal; N. J. Ker, Vancouver; E. D. Laffeur, Ottawa; Frank Lee, Winnipeg; D. O. Lewis, Victoria; H. MacKay, Montreal; R. McCall, Halifax; D. A. Ross, Winnipeg; H. R. Safford, Montreal; A. Surveyer, Montreal; R. F. Unacke, Ottawa; J. L. Weller, St. Catharines.

### PASSES IN SIGNALLING.

Lieut. H. Cheney, who left with the Fourth Universities Company, and is now attached to the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, has passed his school of signalling examinations.

## SCIENCE '19 TRIUMPHANT

Science Seniors Suffered Crushing Defeat Yesterday.

### FINAL SCORE IS 13 TO 0

A Large Crowd of Supporters Watch Science Championship Hockey Game.

The Science freshman hockey team won in yesterday's game with the Science seniors by a score of 13 to 0. The game was made interesting right from the first for the seniors. The puck kept circling around their goal most of the time, and ten times during the first half the freshmen made a score.

In the second half the seniors tried very hard to redeem themselves, but the Science '19 team brought into play lots of good team work and prevented the senior team from scoring. Owing to the great efforts put forth by the senior men, the freshmen only made three more goals in this half. The game finished with the puck close to the Science '19 net, where the seniors were vainly trying to make at least one goal.

The ice was very soft, making fast skating impossible. The game nevertheless attracted a large and interested crowd of supporters of both teams, who gave all kinds of advice to their representatives on the ice. As the score kept climbing up, the freshmen started counting up their score together in chorus. Then they did the same thing for the seniors, generally starting at —4 or —5 and counting up to zero. Needless to say this last stunt was not greatly favored by the seniors, who were finding themselves completely outclassed by the once-despised Science freshmen.

The opening line-up of the teams was as follows:

Science '19. Science '16.

Wickware . . . . . goal . . . . . Lutz  
Anderson . . . . . defence . . . . . Brown  
Beach . . . . . defence . . . . . Kelly  
Peters . . . . . forwards . . . . . Sears  
Davis . . . . . forwards . . . . . Wilkins  
Cowan . . . . . forwards . . . . . Legault

Science '19 substitutes—Fotheringham, Dorne, Tusseau and Root.

Science '16 substitutes—Bangs, Sutherland, Kirkpatrick, Loudon and Neilson.

Referees, V. B. Harris and C. E. Thompson.

High hopes are now being entertained by the Science '19 supporters that the team will be able soon to win the class championship of the whole university. They have now decisively defeated the two Science teams they have come up against, and all through have been showing good form and splendid team play. They undoubtedly owe much of their success to their energetic manager, William Kearns, and their captain, Jack Fotheringham.

### CONCERT IS A SUCCESS.

148th Battalion Funds Increased By Seventeen Hundred Dollars.

The 148th Battalion has enrolled 45 men already this week out of 65 applicants.

The result of the performance held on Monday evening last is good. The battalion funds will benefit to the extent of about \$1,700. This result is responsible, to no small extent, to the generosity of Major and Mrs. George Hooper, who donated to the entertainment fund a cheque which more than covered the expenses of the evening.

Among those taken on Wednesday were the following:  
F. Collins, of Montreal, who has one brother in Flanders with the South Staffordshire Regiment.

S. Hall, of Montreal, who has two brothers in France, one with the South Staffordshire Regiment, and another with the Field Artillery.

P. Newman, who was with the Gloucester Regiment for four years, and has three brothers at the front.

M. W. Kiel, Montreal.

W. Egan, Montreal.

E. H. Collins, Boston, Mass.

M. J. Joyce, Lynn, Mass., who was six years with the U. S. cavalry.

## WOMEN AT WORK

(Times of India)

The employment of women in men's jobs is creating in England various problems which, not only in the interest of the women themselves, but for the sake of the nation and the generations to come, must be speedily considered—and solved. First there is the question of wages, whether they must be regulated by the men's rates, and the position of the women workers after the war. More important still is the question of hours, and the effect of any particular employment upon the physical well-being of the women employed. Not only in the munitions shops, but in a growing number of employments women are taking the place of men, and we have tram women, women window-cleaners, railway clerks, portresses, carriage cleaners, leather workers, grocery assistants, women woodworkers, and a variety of other occupations in

which women are successfully competing with men.

### Employers Pleased.

In the Manchester munitions area alone there are tens of thousands of women engaged in various directions, in positions which were formerly held by men. In one large Manchester shop alone 1,600 women are employed, whilst several other large firms all employ several hundred of women workers.

And that women are doing the work quite as well as men, and in some instances even more successfully, is not denied. Indeed, one employer expressed himself as quite pleased with the women engaged by his firm, remarking that they were punctual, attentive to their duties, and in some instances where was required the careful handling of delicate instruments they proved even more dexterous than the male workers. At the same time it could not be hoped that



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women could turn out the work to the same extent as men, and as a consequence they could not expect to receive the same high wages paid to the males.

On the Manchester and Selford Tramways the women are paid the same wages as the men, and are giving the greatest satisfaction in every respect. In other cases where the trade unions have taken up the women's case and insisted upon the same rates as men being paid to women, this has been done.

### Wages Paid.

In some of the munitions shops the question of wages is receiving attention. It is held that whilst in some cases the women employed are receiving wages commensurate with the work done, in other large establishments the women, it is alleged, are underpaid.

"I wish to strongly protest against the exaggerated statements regarding the wages that are being earned by women," declared Mrs. Annot Robinson, secretary of the Manchester Women's War Interests Committee. "They are by no means receiving anything like the wages they are said to be in various directions, and where they are getting good wages it is only by working abnormally long hours. Some of the best firms are paying a minimum wage of £1 a week to their women, and this, I consider, is dealing very generously with the women workers."

"In other cases they are working 70 and 80 hours a week, and, although they are in these instances obtaining fairly good wages, I contend that it is at the expense of their future health and energy and the well-being of the future generations of children."

"This applies also to certain controlled establishments, and I regret to say that many of these places are not acting up to the recommendations sent out by the Minister of Munitions regarding the wages that should be paid to women workers. These recommendations are not binding, and certain firms are taking advantage of this fact. The Women's War Interests Committee is at the present time agitating to have these recommendations more obligatory."

### BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

A fine basketball practice, in preparation for the games against the North Branch Y.M.C.A. was held at the Central gym last night. The Intermediates were all out, with the exception of Johnny Ferguson and Wilbercroft. The teams had a stiff practice, and will be in good trim for a good game on Saturday. The Juniors are expecting to register a win, and seem to be in good condition to do so. The Intermediates anticipate little trouble in winning their game, but are taking no chances.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

### REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1082. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
- 1165. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 15. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
- 1160. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. MEMOIR NO. 33. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. NORTHWEST PROVINCES. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
- 1220. MEMOIR NO. 29. Oil and Gas Prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- 1175. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- 1225. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

### MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 1077. Map 91A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 1123. NOVA SCOTIA. Map 12A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- 1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 62A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. QUEBEC. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 750. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudeville Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 44A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 1260-1276. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
- 1257. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1029. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 9A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.